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CHRONICLE OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

WITH REFERENCES

Abbreviations: *Ann. sc. pol.*, Annales des sciences politiques, Paris; *Vie Int.*, La Vie Internationale, Brussels; *Arch. dipl.*, Archives Diplomatiques, Paris; *B.*, boletin, bulletin, bolletino; *P. A. U.*, bulletin of the Pan-American Union, Washington; *Clunet*, J. de Dr. Int. Privé, Paris; *Doc. dipl.*, France, Documents diplomatiques; *B. Rel. Ext.*, Boletin de Relaciones Exteriores; *Dr.*, droit, diritto, derecho; *D. O.*, Diario Oficial; *For. rel.*, Foreign Relations of the United States; *Ga.*, gazette, gaceta, gazzetta; *Cd.*, Great Britain, Parliamentary Papers; *Int.*, international, internacional, internazionale; *J.*, journal; *J. O.*, Journal Officiel, Paris; *L'Int. Sc.*, L'Internationalism Scientifique, The Hague; *Mém. dipl.*, Memorial diplomatique, Paris; *Monit.*, Moniteur belge, Brussels; *Martens*, Nouveau recueil générale de traités, Leipzig; *Q. dip.*, Questions diplomatiques et coloniales; *R.*, review, revista, revue, rivista; *Reichs G.*, Reichs-Gesetzblatt, Berlin; *Staats.*, Staatsblad, Netherlands; *State Papers*, British and Foreign State Papers, London; *Stat. at L.*, United States Statutes at Large; *Times*, The Times (London).

January, 1912.

- 23 GERMANY—SWITZERLAND—ITALY. Convention relating to telephone communication across Switzerland. French text: *Arch. dipl.*, 124:26.

March, 1912.

- 13 BULGARIA—SERVIA. Treaties of alliance and friendship signed. The claims arising under these treaties were reported to have been submitted to the Czar of Russia for arbitration on June 17, 1913. English summary of texts: *Morning Post* (London), June 18; *Times*, May 8, 1913.

May, 1912.

- 6 GERMANY—LUXEMBURG. Treaty of extradition additional to the treaty of March 9, 1876. *Martens*, 6:462.
- 21 JAPAN—SPAIN. Spanish decree carrying into effect the treaty of friendship with Japan, signed May 15, 1911. *Arch. dipl.*, 124:144.

May, 1912.

- 23 FRANCE. Convention between the Federal Railway Bureau of France and the Paris, Lyon and Mediterranean Railway for the use of the line from Geneva to La Plaine for the Paris, Lyon and Mediterranean railway trains and their entrance into the Geneva-Cornavin Station. French text: *Arch. dipl.*, 124:5.

June, 1912.

- 28 ITALY. Circular addressed by the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs to diplomatic and consular agents on the subject of passports for islands in the Ægean occupied by Italy and Italians. French text: *Arch. dipl.*, 124:151.

July, 1912.

- 12 INTERNATIONAL. International Radio-telegraph Convention signed at London by Germany and German protectorates, United States and possessions, Argentine Republic, Austria, Hungary, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Spain and Spanish colonies, France, Algeria, French Occidental Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Indo-China, Madagascar, Tunisia, Great Britain and British colonies and protectorates, South Africa, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Italy and Italian colonies, Japan and Korea, Formosa, Sakhalin, Kwangtung Peninsula, Morocco, Monaco, Netherlands, Dutch Indies and Curaçao, Norway, Persia, Portugal and colonies, Russia and Russian possessions and protectorates, Republic of San Marino, Siam, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay. French text in *Mém. dipl.*, 51:331. English Treaty, and French texts; United States Series No. 568.
- 20 FRANCE—SPAIN. French decree carrying into effect the treaty signed at Fez, March 31, 1912, for the organization of the French protectorate over Morocco. *Arch. dipl.*, 124:121.

August, 1912.

- 23 AUSTRIA. Law passed concerning protection of Red Cross emblem. *Martens*, 6:531.

October, 1912.

- 7 International Conference for the creation of an international bureau for the study of nutritious foods, held in Paris, France. *B. Rel. Ex.* (Mexico), 34:301.

October, 1912.

- 9 AUSTRIA—RUSSIA—BALKAN ALLIES. The Austria-Russian note sent to the Balkan Allies on the subject of the Balkan war and division of Turkey in Europe. Response of Bulgaria and Servia. French text: *Arch. dipl.*, 124:98.
- 12 GERMANY—AUSTRIA—GREAT BRITAIN—FRANCE—RUSSIA—TURKEY. Collective note addressed to the Turkish Government. Response of Turkish Government. French text: *Arch. dipl.*, 124:101.
- 12 VENEZUELA. Cancellation of the claims settled by the protocols signed by Venezuela and various nations at Washington in 1903. *B. Rel. Ex.* (Venezuela), 3:769.
- 19 BULGARIA—GREECE—SERVIA—TURKEY. Note addressed to the Turkish Government by the Balkan States. French text: *Arch. dipl.*, 124:102.

November, 1912.

- 6 GREAT BRITAIN—TURKEY. Agreement between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting commercial travellers' samples. English text: *Great Britain, Treaty Series, No. 1, 1913.*
- 13 VENEZUELA. Decree concerning claims of foreigners. *B. Rel. Ex.* (Venezuela), 3:866.
- 25 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—UNITED STATES. Exchange of ratifications of parcel post convention signed September 21–October 9, 1912. Went into effect January 1, 1913. Spanish text. *B. Rel. Ex.* (Santo Domingo), 1:10.

December, 1912.

- 7 CUBA—MEXICO. Exchange of ratifications of parcel post convention, signed at Mexico, April 25, 1912; proclaimed by Cuba, January 2, 1913. *Gaceta Oficial* (Cuba), January 2, 1913.
- 14 FRANCE—PERU. The Peruvian Congress voted to submit to the Hague Court, the financial differences with France. *Herald of Peace*, April, 1913.
- 29 [O. S.] MONGOLIA—TIBET. Agreement provisionally signed by Dorjief in the name of the Dalai Lama. This agreement terminates the rivalry between the Khutukhta and the Dalai Lama and enables the Dalai Lama to formally declare his independence of China. Russia disclaims all participation and knowledge of this Treaty. *Times*, February 11, July 31, 1913.

January, 1913.

- 1 Fifth Central American Peace Conference met at San José. *P. A. U.*, 36: 307.
- 4 CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Convention signed at San José to render effective the conventions, etc., of former Central American Conferences relating to intercommunication between the Central American Republics. *Centro-América*, 5:4.
- 10 BELGIUM—GERMANY. Exchange of ratifications at Berlin of convention signed July 6, 1912, relating to accidents to workmen and workmen's insurance. German decree promulgating convention, December 15, 1912. French and German texts: *Reichs-G.*, 1913, p. 23; *B. Usuel*, January 8, 1913.
- 15 CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Convention signed at San José concerning Central American consular service. *Centro-América*, 5:5.
- 16 A test message by wireless from Sayville, N. Y., received by station at Nauen, near Berlin. *R. of R.*, (N. Y.) 47:292.
- 24 CUBA—VENEZUELA. Exchange of ratifications of extradition treaty signed July 14, 1910. Spanish text: *B. Oficial* (Cuba), April, 1913.
- 30 Death of Lieutenant General den Beer Poortugael, a member of the *Institut de droit International* and author of *The Law of War* (1872), *International Maritime Law* (1888), *The Law of War and Neutrality* (1900), *The Principles of the Geneva Conference* (1906), and *The Two Peace Conferences at The Hague* (1907). These books were all written in Dutch. This JOURNAL, April, 1913, p. 374.

February, 1913.

- 1 FRANCE—SWITZERLAND. French decree carrying into effect the convention signed February 1, 1913, relative to the transmission of judicial and extra-judicial acts and commissions rogatory in civil matters. French text: *J. O.*, April, 23, 1913.
- 1 HOLLAND—PORTUGAL. Agree to submit the arbitration of their claims in the Island of Timor to the President of the Swiss Republic. *Q. dipl.*, 35:181. The Foreign Office of the Netherlands denies this report.
- 3 NICARAGUA—UNITED STATES. Treaty signed granting to the United States exclusive rights to construct a canal across Nicara-

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gua, to establish a naval base in Fonseca Bay on the Pacific Coast, and a lease for 99 years, — renewable at the pleasure of the United States, — on the Great and Little Corn Islands in the Caribbean Sea. In return the United States is to pay Nicaragua the sum of \$3,000,000 gold, payment to be made to a depository, an American banking association; this sum to be used for the construction of public works, or the benefit of public education, or the advancement of the welfare of Nicaragua, as may be determined by the two contracting parties. This treaty was signed at Managua February 8, and sent to the United States Senate February 25. It was ratified by the National Assembly of Nicaragua, February 27. *R. of R.*, (N. Y.) 47:405; *Washington Post*, June 6, 1913.

- 11 FRANCE—NETHERLANDS. Dutch decree carrying into effect the convention relating to reciprocal laws and regulations concerning maritime navigation, signed December 17, 1909; ratifications exchanged February 10, 1913. French and Dutch texts: *Staats.*, No. 51, 1913.
- 11 FRANCE—VENEZUELA. Protocol signed re-establishing diplomatic relations broken off in 1906. *Times*, February 14, 1913. Notes exchanged in *B. Rel. Ex.* (Venezuela), February, 1913; *Mém. dipl.*, 51:99. French decree promulgating protocol: *J. O.*, June 17, 1913.
- 13 FRANCE—HAITI. Decree carrying into effect convention between France and Haiti for exchange by parcel post. Convention signed July 3, 1912; ratifications exchanged July 5, 1912. French text: *Moniteur* (Haiti), March 12, 1913.
- 20 FRANCE—UNITED STATES. Two conventions signed at Washington providing for parcel post exchange between the Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe and the United States. French decree promulgating conventions, March 29, 1913. French text: *J. O.*, March 31, 1913.
- 22 CHINA—MEXICO. Mexican decree promulgating convention relating to claims of citizens of China against Mexico, signed December 17, 1910. Spanish text: *B. Rel. Ex.* (Mexico), 25:118.
- 22 NETHERLANDS—PANAMA. Decree carrying into effect the commercial convention signed at The Hague January 11, 1912. French and Dutch texts: *Staats.*, No. 76, 1913.

February, 1913.

- 23 BULGARIA—ROUMANIA. Bulgarian cabinet accepts offer of the Powers to mediate in the boundary dispute. *R. of R.*, (N. Y.) 47:416, April.

March, 1913.

- 1 PANAMA—UNITED STATES. Joint International Commission organized. First hearing March 17, 1913. *P. A. U.*, 36:577.
- 7 FRANCE—SPAIN. Chamber ratified the Franco-Morocco treaty. *Mém. dipl.*, 51:147.
- 7 BELGIUM—NETHERLANDS. Dutch decree carrying into effect the conventions relating to marriage, etc., signed July 17, 1905. *Staats.*, No. 81, 1913.
- 10 AUSTRIA—RUSSIA. Frontier forces reduced to a peace footing by exchange of notes. *Times*, March 12, 1913.
- 11 PAN-AMERICA—UNITED STATES. The President of the UNITED STATES issued a statement setting forth the friendly attitude of his administration towards Latin America. *R. of R.*, (N. Y.) 47:416, April; Spanish text: *P. A. U.*, April, 1913.
- 13 CUBA—UNITED STATES. The President of CUBA vetoed the amnesty bill objected to by the United States. This bill practically made it impossible to prosecute any person guilty of wrongdoing under the Gomez administration. *R. of R.*, (N. Y.) 47:404, 416.
- 13 NETHERLANDS—RUSSIA. Dutch decree carrying into effect the treaty for the regulation of joint-stock companies and other commercial, industrial and financial associations, signed Sept 29—Oct. 16, 1911. Dutch and French texts: *Staats.*, No. 102, 1913.
- 15 FRANCE—UNITED STATES. Agreement between the United States and France extending for five years the arbitration convention signed February 10, 1908. Signed at Washington, February 13, 1913; ratification advised by the Senate February 19, 1913; ratified by the President February 25, 1913; ratified by France, February 28, 1913; ratifications exchanged at Washington, March 14, 1913; proclaimed March 15, 1913. French and English texts: *United States, Treaty Series*, No. 577, *R of R.*, (N. Y.) 47:461: *J. O.*, April 4, 1913.
- 20 CHINA—UNITED STATES. The UNITED STATES announced its withdrawal from participation in the Chinese Six-Power Loan.

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- 25 TIBET. DELAI—LAMA proclaimed the independence of Tibet. *R. jaune*, 3:187, April, 1913.
- 25 GERMANY—GREAT BRITAIN. Declaration additional to the agreement of March 27, 1874, between the United Kingdom and Germany, respecting the recognition of joint stock companies, etc. *Great Britain, Treaty Series*, No. 5, 1913.
- 26 NETHERLANDS. Decree adhering to the convention of November 4, 1911, between Germany and France concerning Morocco. French text: *Staats.*, No. 115, 1913.
- 26 GREAT BRITAIN. The Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill in a speech in the House of Commons offered to suspend increase of armaments for one year upon agreement with other nations. *New York Sun*, March 27, 1913. *Fort.*, 93(99):654; *Independent*, 74:732; *Lit. Dig.*, 46:882. Reply of German Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, April 8. English text: *Peacemaker* (London), 1:131.
- 26 GERMANY—ITALY. Convention relating to workmen's insurance, signed July 31, 1912, and the additional protocol signed March 25, 1913; ratifications exchanged, March 26, 1913; German decree promulgating convention, March 26, 1913; went into effect April 1, 1913. German and Italian texts: *Reichs-G.*, 1913, p. 171; *Times*, March 28, 1913.
- 27 GREAT BRITAIN. It was proposed in the House of Commons to furnish arms and ammunition to the merchant marine for use in time of war, the ship owners being required to provide the gun carriages, etc., but the government to provide for training the crew.
- 29 COLOMBIA—UNITED STATES. COLOMBIA refused to accept following proposals made by the United States: (1) That Colombia should grant the United States an option for the construction of an interoceanic canal, from Gulf of Uraba on the Atlantic, to the Pacific Ocean through the region of the Atrato River; (2) That Colombia should give to the United States the right to establish coaling stations in the Islands of San Andres and Providencia, in the Caribbean Sea; (3) in consideration of the above, the United States to pay Colombia \$10,000,000 and to use its good influence for the settlement of the pending differences between Colombia and Panama. Also to grant Colombia preferential rights for the use of the canal and the settlement by arbitration

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of the claims of Colombia against the Panama Railroad Company. The Government of Colombia refused to accept the proposals, insisting at the same time that all questions pending between Colombia and the United States should be settled by arbitration. *Herald of Peace*, April, 1913; *Nation* (N. Y.), April 3, 1913; *Mém. dipl.*, 51:149.

- 26 Committee of the International Conference for Unification of Maritime Laws, met at Brussels. *Times*, March 19, 1913.
- 29 The European Powers inaugurated a naval demonstration against Montenegro.
- 29 BULGARIA—ROUMANIA. Conference on Balkan question met in St. Petersburg. *R. pol. et parl.*, 76:204.

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- 2 FRANCE—SPAIN. Ratification by Spain of treaty signed November 27, 1912, regarding Morocco. *Times*, April 6, 1913. French text: *J. O.*, April 5, 1913. French decree promulgating treaty, March 29, 1913. *J. O.*, March 30, 1913.
- 4 Death of Emanuel von Ullmann, professor of international law at the University of Munich; president of the German Association for International Conciliation; author of *Lehrbuch des Völkerrechts* and other books on international law and relations.
- 4 SPAIN. Decree modifying Article 112 of the law of September 3, 1880, relating to reciprocal protection of musical and dramatic property. French text: *Dr. d'Auteur*, 1912, p. 61; Spanish text: *Ga. de Madrid*, April 5, 1913.
- 4-9 SWITZERLAND. St. Gotthard railway convention ratified by Switzerland. The nationalization of the Swiss railways in 1897, including the St. Gotthard line, which had hitherto been a private concern, made necessary a new agreement with Italy and Germany, where large sums had been subscribed toward that line. A new convention was drawn up at Berne in 1909, and this was ratified by Germany in 1910 and Italy in June, 1912. The new arrangement extends to the whole of the Swiss federal system the most-favored nation treatment accorded to Germany and Italy on the St. Gotthard line. The convention was not well received by the Swiss people. *Times*, April 5, 10, 1913. *Q. dipl.*, 35:705.

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- 8 CHILE—COSTA RICA. Decree of Costa Rica carrying into effect the postal convention signed December 12, 1912. Spanish text: *La Gaceta* (Costa Rica), April 10, 1913.
- 8 CHINA. First Chinese Parliament convened at Pekin. *Mém. dipl.*, 51:226.
- 10 Balkan war. Formal declaration of the blockade of Montenegrin ports by the great powers of Europe. The blockade began at eight a. m. and extended between the harbor of Antivari and the mouth of the River Drin, from 42.06 to 45 north latitude and included all harbors, inlets, roadsteads and estuaries within these limits and the islands lying close to the coast and was against all nations. The declaration of blockade was made by Vice-Admiral Cecil Burney, on board the British ship *King Edward VII*, as commander of the international fleet. *Daily Telegraph*, London, April 11, 1913; *Q. dipl.*, 35:449.
- 10 GREAT BRITAIN—LIBERIA. Agreement respecting the navigation of the Manoh River, *Great Britain Treaty Series*, No. 6, 1913.
- 14 Death of John Westlake, formerly professor of international law at the University of Cambridge; member of the Permanent Court at The Hague 1900–1906; honorary member of the *Institut de droit International*; honorary member of the American Society of International law; author of *Treatise on Private International law, or Conflict of Laws*, 1858, 1880, 1890, 1905; *Chapters on the Principles of International Law*, 1894; *International Law: Peace; War*, 1904–1907.
- 16 BELGIUM—NETHERLANDS. Dutch decree carrying into effect the treaty signed November 18, 1911, ratifications of which were exchanged April 17, 1913, relating to the Esschen railway station control. Dutch and French texts: *Staats.*, No. 131, 1913.
- 17 UNITED STATES—PANAMA. Declaration effected by exchange of notes permitting consuls to take note, in person or by authorized representatives, of declarations of values of exports made by shippers before customs officers. *United States, Treaty Series*, No. 578.
- 18 GERMANY. Dr. Liebknecht made a speech on the floor of the Reichstag charging the agents of the Krupp and other companies with encouraging war rumors to increase trade in armaments. *Outlook*, 104:5; *Independent*, 74:946; *Contemp.* 103:804.

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- 20 BALKAN WAR. Armistice signed between Turkey and the Balkan Allies, except Montenegro. *Pall Mall Gazette*, April 21, 1913.
- 23 GERMANY—ITALY. Convention regulating telephone communication and service between the two countries. French text: *Arch. dipl.*, 124:22.
- 24 UNITED STATES. The Secretary of State presented to the diplomatic representatives of the various Powers at Washington, a plan for the maintenance of the peace of the world, providing that all controversies shall be submitted for investigation to an international commission before war shall be declared. *R. of R.*, (N. Y.) 47:674. Up to June 30, twenty-six nations had reported favorably.
- 24-26 Seventh annual meeting of the American Society of International Law in Washington, D. C.
- 24 FRANCE—HAITI. French decree carrying into effect the parcels post convention signed July 3, 1912, ratifications of which were exchanged February 26, 1913. French text: *J. O.*, April 30, 1913.
- 26 International Exposition opened at Ghent, Belgium. *Times*, April 28, 1913.
- 26 CHINA. An agreement for \$125,000,000 loan to China by bankers from five European nations was signed at Peking. On May 5, the Chinese National Assembly declared that the signing of the loan without the authority of Congress was unlawful. *R. of R.*, (N. Y.) 47:673, 674.
- 27 GREAT BRITAIN—VENEZUELA. Parcel post agreement between the United Kingdom and Venezuela signed at Caracas. English and Spanish text: *Great Britain Treaty Series*, No. 3, 1913.
- 28 GREAT BRITAIN—GUATEMALA. Guatemala appealed to the United States to use its good offices in the settlement of a dispute concerning the payment of bonds amounting to \$10,000,000, held in Great Britain. These bonds were guaranteed by a certain coffee tax, and when the Guatemalan Government diverted this tax to other uses, Great Britain demanded that the terms of the guaranty be complied with and the bonds paid. A British war ship was dispatched into Guatemalan waters. Guatemala asked that more time be given for settlement. Great Britain refused to alter her demands, and Guatemala thereupon repaid

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the tax withheld and made other arrangements satisfactory to Great Britain. *Q. dipl.*, 35:634; *R. of R.*, (N. Y.) 47:674; *Ind.* 74:1120; *Outlook*, 104:89.

- 30 BALKAN WAR. Reply of MONTENEGRO to the Powers in regard to evacuation of Scutari. Text: *Times*, May 3, 1913.
- 30 CANADA. In the Canadian Parliament the bill for an appropriation of \$35,000,000, to be used in the construction of three dread-noughts, was lost by a vote of 27 to 51.
- 30-May 4 Fourth American Peace Congress met at St. Louis. *Ad. of Peace*, 75:124.

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- 2 CHINA. Recognition of China by the United States and Mexico. *Times*, May 3, 1913.
- 3 BELGIUM—BOLIVIA. Exchange of ratifications of a treaty of friendship and commerce signed April 18, 1912. French text: *Mém. dipl.*, 51:347.
- 3 GREAT BRITAIN—UNITED STATES. International conference met in New York to arrange the celebration in 1914 of the 100 years' peace between English speaking peoples.
- 3 FRANCE—ITALY. Decree carrying into effect convention signed March 19, 1913, relative to the transportation of cattle at the boundaries. French text: *J. O.*, May 14, 1913.
- 3 BRAZIL—PORTUGAL. Denunciation by Brazil of convention of 1855 relating to counterfeiting and monetary affairs. *Mém. dipl.*, 51:290.
- 3 UNITED STATES. The CALIFORNIA legislature passed the alien land law bill, which was signed by Gov. Johnson May 19. The bill provides that any alien "eligible to citizenship" may acquire and hold land, and that no other alien may own, hold, or lease for more than three years, any land, except as provided by treaty. The Ambassador of Japan entered a formal protest at the Department of State on May 9. The law went into effect August 11, 1913. *Mém. dipl.*, 51:290.
- 4 ITALY—SPAIN. Convention signed relating to Lybia and Morocco. French text: *Mém. dipl.*, 51:290, 292.
- 6 International Institute of Agriculture met in Rome. *Mém. dipl.*, 51:290.

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- 6 FRANCE. Appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon a plan for regulating aeronautic relations with foreign countries. *J. O.*, May 7, 1913.
- 6 FRANCE—ITALY. The Hague Court sitting in the case of France against Italy, brought for the seizure of the ships *Carthage* and *Manouba*, rendered its decision. The seizure was pronounced illegal and Italy was ordered to pay 160,000 fr. (£6,400) for the seizure of the *Carthage*, of which sum 75,000 fr. is to go to the owners of the vessel, the *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*, 25,000 fr. to the airman Duval, and 60,000 fr. to the passengers on board and the owners of the freight. Compensation for the *Manouba* was fixed at 4,000 fr. The case of *Tavignano* will be arranged by the governments themselves. On January 16, 1912, the *Carthage*, on her way from Marseilles to Tunis, was seized by Italy because of the presence on board of M. Duval, an airman, with his *aéroplane*, on his way to Tunis to give exhibition flights. After landing M. Duval at Cagliari the *Carthage* was allowed to proceed. The *Manouba* was the regular mail boat and was seized on January 19, owing to the presence of 29 Turks belonging to the Red Crescent (Red Cross) service. The *Tavignano* also belonging to the *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*, was seized. Two latter boats were released January 26. On January 26, the two countries agreed to submit the matter to The Hague and on March 31 the court met. It was composed of M. Louis Renault and Baron du Taube for France and M. Guido Fusinato and M. Kriege for Italy, *Sur arbitre* M. de Hammarskjöld. Counsel for Italy, M. Ricci Busatti, M. Anzilotti; for France, M. Fromageot and M. André Hesse. *Times*, May 7, 1913; *Q. dipl.*, 35:509.
- 11-12 FRANCE—GERMANY. A conference of members of the French and German Parliaments met at Berne to discuss the possibilities of a friendly understanding between the respective countries. It was attended by thirty-seven members of the Reichstag and 167 members of the French House of Deputies. Resolutions were adopted against increased armaments, and approving the plan for world peace proposed by the Secretary of State of the United States. *Mém. dipl.*, 51:310.
- 12 FIFTH INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE. The Governing

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Board of the Pan-American Union selected Santiago, Chile, as the place of meeting of the Fifth International American Conference in 1914.

- 12 AUSTRIA. Austria annexed the island Ada-Keleh, in the Danube near Portes-de-Fer. This island has a population of 500 and since 1878 Austria has maintained a garrison there although the civil government has been administered under Turkey. The Turkish Governor, le cherif Eddin refused to sign the procès-verbal of annexation and left the island.
- 13 GREAT BRITAIN—UNITED STATES. A special agreement between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of pecuniary claims was signed August 18, 1910, approved by the United States Senate July 19, 1911, and confirmed by exchange of notes, April 26, 1912. Under this agreement a tribunal met at Washington, May 13, 1913, at 3 p. m. The tribunal is composed as follows:

The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G. C. M. G., Chief Justice of Canada, and Hon. Chandler P. Anderson, Former Counselor of the Department of State. Umpire: M. Fromageot. Agents and counsel: Hon. Robert Lansing, Agent for the United States, Hon. Cecil J. B. Hurst, C. B., Agent for Great Britain, Hon. E. L. Newcombe, C. M. G., K. C., Deputy Minister of Justice of Canada, Associate Agent for Great Britain, Hon. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., General Counsel for the United States; Arthur P. McKinstry, Charles F. Wilson and Herbert H. H. Pierce, Junior Counsel for the United States. Joint Secretary for the United States: R. A. Young. Joint Secretary for Great Britain: A. Clark-Kerr. The first session of the Tribunal was held in Washington, May 13 to 17 and the second session was held in Ottawa, June 9 to 18. The following cases have been heard: William Hardman, Lindesfarne, Yukon Lumber, King Robert, La Canadienne, Union Bridge and Eastry. Of these the following have been decided: William Hardman, Yukon Lumber, King Robert and Lindesfarne. The first three were decided in favor of the United States and the last in favor of Great Britain.

The Tribunal adjourned June 18 to meet early in 1914.

Texts of agreement: United States Treaty Series, 572, 573.

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- 13 ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON Maritime Law met at Copenhagen. *Times*, May 14, 1913.
- 14-16 NINETEENTH ANNUAL LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE on International Arbitration was in session.
- 15 BULGARIA—ROUMANIA. Protocol relating to accession of Roumanian territory. English text signed at St. Petersburg: *Times*, May 10, 1913. *Mém. dipl.*, 51:306.
- 20-June 10 SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE on the Balkan war met in London.
- 25 GREAT BRITAIN—TURKEY. Reported that Turkey is to formally cede Cyprus to Great Britain. The island came into British possession at the close of the Russo-Turkish war, under a convention which formed part of the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, and it was stipulated that Great Britain should hold Cyprus so long as Russia occupied Kars and Batoun, and that she should protect Turkey from further Russian aggressions in Asia Minor and should pay annually to Turkey the surplus revenues of the island, ultimately arranged at £92,800 a year. In 1880 the administration was transferred from the British Foreign Office to the British Colonial Office and in 1882 a constitution with an elected council was granted to Cyprus. From its strategic position, Cyprus practically controls the Mediterranean.
- 25 BALKAN WAR. The Balkan Financial Commission met in Paris. *Times*, June 17. *Q. Dipl.*, 35:626.
- 28 ITALY—UNITED STATES. Treaty of arbitration signed extending present treaty for five years. *Mém. dipl.*, 51:338.
- 29 BELGIUM—GREAT BRITAIN. Sir Edward Grey stated that Great Britain had decided to officially recognize the annexation of Congo by Belgium. *Q. dipl.*, 37:761.
- 30 BALKAN WAR. Preliminary treaty of peace signed by the representatives of all the Balkan Allies and of Turkey in London. The Bulgarian and Turkish delegates also signed a protocol providing for the immediate removal of their respective armies from the scene of operations. The delegates arranged to meet June 2 to consider the advisability of signing an eventual annexed protocol. Text: *Mém. dipl.*, 51:342.
- 31 GREAT BRITAIN—UNITED STATES. Arbitration treaty signed

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extending for five years the arbitration treaty which expires June 4, 1913.

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- 10 ITALY—UNITED STATES. The Supreme Court of the UNITED STATES rendered its decision in the case of Porter Charlton, whose extradition for the murder of his wife at Lake Como in June, 1910, was asked for by Italy under the treaty of 1868 with the United States. Extradition was resisted on the ground that under the law of Italy, Italians could not be extradited in accordance with the treaty. The court held that by Italy having refused to perform her part of the treaty, the treaty became not void but voidable and, the Government of the United States having waived its right to denounce the treaty, it remained in force, and Charlton should be extradited.
- 11 BULGARIA—SERVIA. Bulgaria agrees to refer its differences with Serbia to arbitration. *New York Herald*, June 12, 1913.
- 16 NORWAY—UNITED STATES. Treaty signed extending for another term of five years the arbitration treaty which expired June 24, 1913. *Washington Post*, May 17, 1913.
- 17 GERMANY—MEXICO. Germany recognized the Huerta administration in Mexico. *Washington Post*, June 18, 1913.
- 28 PORTUGAL—UNITED STATES. Arbitration treaty signed extending for five years arbitration treaty, which expires Nov. 14, 1913.
- 28 SWEDEN—UNITED STATES. Arbitration treaty signed extending for five years arbitration treaty, which expires Aug. 18, 1913.
- 28 JAPAN—UNITED STATES. Arbitration treaty signed extending for five years arbitration treaty, which expires Aug. 24, 1913.
- 28 CUBA. Cuban House of Representatives rejected the report of the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives favoring the passage of a law providing for the arbitration of the payment of claims of Great Britain, France and Germany for damages in behalf of their respective nationals during the war of 1896–1898.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

ADHESIONS, RATIFICATIONS AND DENUNCIATIONS

AGRICULTURE, INSTITUTE OF. Rome, 1906.

Ratifications:

Paraguay.

COLLISIONS AT SEA. Brussels, September 23, 1910.

Signed by Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay.

Ratifications, up to February 1, 1913:

Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Mexico, Netherlands, Roumania and Russia; Germany for German colonies, Great Britain for British colonies and protectorates.

French and Dutch texts: *Staats.*, 74, 1913; French and English texts: *Great Britain Treaty Series*, No. 4, 1913; French text: *J. O.*, March 15, 1913.

COPYRIGHT, LITERARY AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY. Berne, 1886, Paris, 1896, Berlin, Nov. 13, 1908.

Ratifications:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Great Britain for the Isle of Man, Haiti, Hungary, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, United States, Dutch East Indies, India.

French & German text: *Reichs-G.*, 1913, p. 47, 209.

COPYRIGHT, LITERARY AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY. Fourth International American Conference. Buenos Aires, August 11, 1910.

Ratifications:

Guatemala.

Dominican Republic.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY. Washington, June 2, 1911.

Ratifications:

France.

Germany, with reservation as to Art. 4.

Netherlands.

New Zealand.

United States.

French and English texts: *United States Treaty Series*, No. 579;French text: *J. O.*, April 20, 1913; German text: *Reichs-G.*, 1913, pp. 136, 251.**INTERNATIONAL LAW.** Third International American Conference. Rio de Janeiro, August 23, 1906.

Ratifications:

Panama.

LIBERAL PROFESSIONS. Second International American Conference. Mexico City, January 28, 1902.

Ratifications:

Costa Rica. *Bol. de Rel. Ex.* (Santo Domingo), 1:43.**METRIC STANDARD.** Paris, May 20, 1875.

Adhesions:

Bulgaria.

Canada.

Chile.

Siam.

Uruguay.

German text: *Reichs-G.*, 1876, p. 191; *Reichs-G.*, 1913, p. 169.**NATURALIZED CITIZENS.** Third International American Conference. Rio de Janeiro, August 13, 1906.

Signed by Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States and Uruguay.

Ratifications:

Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, United States.

French, Spanish and English texts: *United States Treaty Series*, No. 575.

Ratified by the United States February 23, 1908; proclaimed January 28, 1913.

OPIMUM. The Hague, January 23, 1912.

Signed by China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Russia, Siam and United States.

The Opium Convention provided that the States not represented at the conference should be allowed to sign as signatory Powers. On July 1, 1913, when the Second Opium Conference met at The Hague, the convention had been signed by all the sovereign states.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADEMARKS. Third International American Conference, Rio de Janeiro, August 23, 1906.

Ratifications:

Panama.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND INDUSTRIAL MODELS. Fourth International American Conference. Buenos Aires, August 20, 1910.

Ratifications:

Cuba.

Guatemala.

Honduras.

Panama.

PECUNIARY CLAIMS. Third International American Conference. Rio de Janeiro, August 13, 1906.

Signed by Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States and Uruguay.

Ratifications:

Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador and United States.

Ratifications of the United States deposited April 23, 1907;
proclaimed January 28, 1913.

English, French and Spanish texts: *United States Treaty Series*,
No. 574.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW. The Hague, 1905.

Ratifications:

Hungary—marriage, divorce and guardianship conventions.

B. Usuel, September 22, 1911.

Belgium. *Reichs-G.*, 1913, p. 249.

PUBLIC HYGIENE, OFFICE OF, Rome, December 9, 1907.

Ratifications:

Bolivia.

Denmark.

Mexico. *B. Usuel*, December 11, 1912.

Monaco. *Mém. dipl.* 51:154.

Netherlands

Norway.

Portugal. *R. gén. de. dr. int. public*, 20:171.

RADIOTELEGRAPH. Berlin, November 3, 1906.

Ratifications:

Argentine Republic. *B. Usuel*, January 27, 1913.

Austria-Hungary for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Belgium for the Congo. *J. O.*, February 1, 1913.

Egypt.

Germany.

Greece.

Italy.

Japan. *B. Usuel*, March 23, 1913.

Japan for Korea, Formosa, Japanese Kwangtung and Sakhaline.

Great Britain for Newfoundland.

Morocco.

Netherlands for Curaçao.

Portugal. *B. Usuel*, November 30, 1912.

San Marino.

Siam.

Spain for Guinea.

United States.

Uruguay.

Zanzibar.

French and English texts: *United States Treaty Series*, No. 568.

RED CROSS. Geneva, July 6, 1906.

Ratifications:

Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Great Britain to Art. I, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland.

Adhesions:

Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Salvador, Turkey (Red Crescent), Venezuela, Guatemala, Bulgaria, Belgium for the Congo.

French and Dutch texts: *Staats.*, 1913, No. 113.

SALVAGE. Brussels, September 23, 1910.

Signed by Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, United States and Uruguay.

Ratifications, up to February 1, 1913:

Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Germany for German colonies, Great Britain, Great Britain for protectorates and colonies, Mexico, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia and United States.

Ratifications of the United States deposited January 25, 1913, proclaimed February 13, 1913.

English and French texts: *United States Treaty Series*, No. 576; *Great Britain Treaty Series*, No. 4, 1913; French and Dutch texts: *Staats.*, 1913, No. 75.

SANITARY CONVENTION. Paris, December 3, 1903.

Denunciation by Netherlands for the Dutch East Indies. *R. gén. de dr. int. public*, 20:172.

SUGAR CONVENTION. Brussels, March 17, 1912.

Ratifications:

Peru.

Sweden.

Switzerland.

Denunciations:

Great Britain will withdraw September 1, 1913.

Italy will withdraw September 1, 1913.

THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS, 1907.

Ratifications:

Cuba. Conventions I, IV, V, VI, IX, X. *J. O.*, October 27, 1912.

Guatemala. Conventions I, II (R), III-XI, XII (R), XIII (R).

Japan. Conventions I (R), II, III (R), IV-VII, VIII (R), IX, X, XI (R), XIII.

Luxembourg. Conventions I, III-XI, XIII, XIV.

Panama. Conventions I-XIV. *B. Usuel*, December 3, 1912.

Portugal. Conventions I-VII, IX-XI, XIII, XIV.

Roumania. Conventions I-XI.

Spain. Conventions I-XI, and additional protocol. *J. O.*, April 30, 1913.

Sweden. Convention X.

TRADEMARKS. Fourth International American Conference. Buenos Aires, August 20, 1910.

Ratifications:

Guatemala.

Honduras.

Panama.

TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE BY RAILROADS.

Ratifications:

Bulgaria. *B. Usuel*, November 28, 1912.

WHITE SLAVERY. Paris, May 4, 1910.

Ratifications:

Austria-Hungary.

France.

Germany.

Great Britain.

Netherlands.

Russia.

Spain.

French text: *J. O.*, April 23, 1913; French and German texts:
Reichs-G., 1912, p. 31.

WHITE (YELLOW) PHOSPHORUS IN MATCH MANUFACTURE. Berlin,
September 26, 1906.

Great Britain for New Zealand. *J. O.*, January 12, 1912.

KATHRYN SELLERS.